CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

importance of its work, it certainly cannot be true that there will be so much trouble in taking out of the bill the two simple propositions in reference to the articles I have named. If these matters have been thoroughly considered it will not be difficult to take the sections referring to them out of this bill, and to embody them in a separate bill. I do not wish to do anything detrimental to the bill. I have not assailed the bill; I do not assail the committee; but if must be known to every man, unless he has been so intimately connected with the business on hand that he knows nothing, that the Senate of the United States is, to say the least, not a rapidly moving body. How long it will take the Senate to pass this bill do not know. The House has spent three or four weeks over it, and this body certainly does not manifest a great deal of dignity in the discharge of its business. The Senate, however, is not accustomed to dispose of questions quite as rapidly as this House does. It is said that I left this house on leave of absence. That has nothing to do with the question. But the gentleman from Ohio seems to think that I do not know what has been going on here because I have not been in the House. Let me say to him that I know what is going on. They know that there is to-day a "whiskey ring" formed because the tax on whiskey is so high, and that the persons engaged in it have cheated the government and the people of the taxes which should have been collected from distilled spirits, and that the phave used the wealth thus acquired on the manipulation of the every element which ought to protect the government. The people are, therefore, demanding that the tax be reduced without loss of time. These matters will go to the country from my lips, as well as from those of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. want them to go to the country. The people will hold to responsibility the man who does not act in this matter promptly and help to wring from these men the taxes out of which they are defrauding and importance of its work, it certainly cannot be true

ntirely clear.

Mr. Schenck—The gentleman did not introduce It without consultation.

Mr. SHANKS—Not much. I have consulted with
my people. If the people have considered this matter and understood it, why does the Committee of
Waysand Means throw their back upon its dignity and
refuse to act upon the order of the House? I think
I heard the chairman say that the committee could

I heard the charman say that the committee could not, perhaps they would not, act upon the measure. I hold it to be the duty of committees of the House to act promptly upon whatever is the order of the House, and when they cannot do that I think it highly proper that they should not be members of the House any ionger. It is the duty of members to obey the orders of the House. I introduced the resolution in good faith and I stand by it.

Mr. BUTLER said:—I am sorry, sir, that the debate has gone to the prejudice of this case rather than to its merits. The question of how gentlemen vote, when they vote according to their conscience, will never, I trust, be brought up in this House. That we are to be frightened from our propriety because gentlemen of the democratic party vote with us is a new party lash which I never understood to be put on before. SCHENCE made some remark in his seat which

lash which I never understood to be put on before.

Mr. SCHENCK made some remark in his seat which was inaudible to the reporters.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not care to have a running debate with you in your seat. I want that understood. (Laughter.) I say, Mr. Speaker, that this is a new party lash. I find in the last vote that fifty-three republicans voted with me and fifty-four with the gentleman from Ohlo, in addition to the mutual admiration society of eight members, commonly called the Committee of Ways and Means. (Laughter.) Each of these gentlemen gets up and tells the House how much the other has done, and the other gets up and tells how much another has done—(laughter)—and if we are to believe them there never was so much labor, there never was so much adone—(laughter)—and if we are to believe them there never was so much devotion to the public interest manifested by any committee before. (Laughter.) I would not have said one word on the subject, because I know that the Committee of Ways and Means has worked well, has done well, and that nothing can be said against it. I reckon among its members some of my most valued friends, and when I vote for the postponement of this bill I am saying simply that what it took that committee seven months to prepare I do not feel myself competent to deal with in a week. Whoever does has not so high an opinion of the committee as I have. They took seven months to hear the case; they worked day and night; they were vigilant, and very much so, and, having worked seven months, we now propose to pass in ten days the bill in ten days ft will take one week to engross it after we get through. Now, we shall not get through this bill, if we work hard at it, before the list of July, it will take one week to engross it after we get through. Now, we shall not get through this bill, if we work hard at it, before the list of July, it will take another week to get it in print there; then the Finance Committee of the Senate have a right to hear parties interested in it just as long as the Comm

Mr. MULLINS rose to make a remark.

Mr. BUTLER-I must not be interrupted, sir. As I was saying, that would bring the Senate Committee to the middle of September. Then the Senate will have to go to work on the bill. Then they have no previous question, and the attempt to pass this bill would carry the Senate into October or November. What advantage this year will the country then get out of this bill? Why not postpone the bill till the first day of the next session, and in the meantime pass a measure in reference to the whiskey and tobacco tax? We are here on the eve of a Fresidential election; let me repeat that, because I want it to go to the country, we are here when we ought to be in the midst of a compaign, in order to save this country to the men who have fought for it for the last eight years; and yet we are kept here doing what? We are kept here modifying taxes and trying to pass a tax bill which there is not one man in this House believes can be passed within this session. No, not one. If there is, let him rise and show his face. Mr. Mullins rose amid the loud and tumultuous laughter of the House and raised his hand.

amid the loud and tumuituous laughter of the House and raised his hand.

Mr. BUTLER—"Him have I offended." (Laughter.) I congratulate the Committee of Ways and Means for having one man to think so. My friend from Ohlo spoke of our voting with democrats. How would he like it if I were to ask him whether he did not vote this morning with a solid democrat—vote to pay nearly two millions out of the Treasury to the clerks in Washington, male and female, rebei and Union?

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ind—There you are mistaken.

Mr. BUTLER—I canpot yield.

Mr. WASHBURN—I want you to take back the remark about "rebeis," because it does not apply to one of them.

Mr. BUTLER—Well, we will say all sorts of people.

And this was done without letting it be discussed

Mr. Butler—Well, we will say all sorts of people.

And this was done without letting it be discussed for a monent, or letting a word be said to the contrary—done under the pressure of the galieries, filled with clerks, male and female, watching their men. (Laughter.) Two millions of money were voted out of the people's pockers to pay clerks, male and female, who are paid higher salaries than the average of the three learned professions receive throughout the country.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ind., made the question of order as to what this had to do with the tax bill.

The Spraker overruied the question of order.

Mr. BUTLER—It is entirely germane to the subject. When we are called upon to stay here in summer weather, to give all our occupation, to give up this great Presidential campaign, and give up the interests of the country for the purpose of raising money to pay those clerks, who, I say again, are overpaid more largely than any other profession in the United States—

Mr. MAYNARD-Will the gentleman tell me how he

Mr. Maynard—Will the gentleman tell me how he voted on the twenty per cent bill?

Mr. BULLER—I voted against it all the while.

Mr. Maynard—I voted with the gentleman and think he ought to continue with me.

Mr. BULLER—How many men of the Committee of Ways and Means can say so, although I am not on that committee. (Laughter.)

Mr. BULLER—The volunteer members of the committee, I believe, did vote against that measure. (Laughter.) But this was an argument to their prejudice. The fact is that the gentleman from Ohio did vote with the democrats on the twenty per cent question, and in this coming Presidential campaign we have got to shoulder his vote; and I want, If we are going into this campaign, the opportunity of explaining to the gentleman his vote on the stump. Now we want to take these two subjects of whiskey and tobacco out of the bill and to pass them at once in a separate bill, because if we stop here til September and then wait in the passage of the bill we will have lost all the benefits of regulating the will have lost all the benefits of regulating the whiskey and tobacco tax. The revenue from whiskey has fallen off from thirty to thirteen millions, the difference going into the pockets of the specula tors of the whiskey ring, who have been too strong for this House. They want the high tax on. The effect of keeping the bill before the House, where it cannot be p. ssed, and where but one man has ventured to look me in the face and tell me he believes it can, is to keep the high tax on whiskey and keep this whiskey ring alive. Let me say to you, gentlemen of the republican side of the House, that if you allow this Congress to adjourn without taking means to bring this whiskey tax into subjection you might as well adjourn forever so far as you are concerned. That I know and that every other man here knows who has seen the inward workings of this ring. I have a single furtax into subjection you might as well adjusted ever so far as you are concerned. That I know and that every other man here knows who has seen the inward workings of this ring. I have a single further proposition to make: if the Committee of Ways and Means cannot anew draw a bill, working day and night, to cover the whiskey and tobacco sections, how can they expect the House to pass the same

whiskey and tobacco sections in a week? I want not whiskey and obacco sections in a week? I want not to be misinderstood. We here on our part are trying to put a piaster, as we may call it, on the two great running sores of the nation and to stop the leak in the public Trz sury, the proceeds of which are now used to our ruin, and those gentlemen of the Committee of Ways and Means are not willing it should be done, but, out of pride of offspring, thinking nothing else so good as they have got after seven months' incubation, they are insisting that the whiskey and tobacco tax shall be reduced.

Mr. SCHENCK in his seat made a remark inaudible to the reporter.

Mr. Schenck in his seat made a remark inaudible to the reporter.

Mr. BULLER—If this bill is kept where it is no bill touching whiskey or tobacco can be passed. We stay here uselessly, objectlessly and for no purpose, and we yield every other interest to put along a bill which every one knows cannot be passed. Are we ready to do that? When gentlemen threaten me with responsibility for doing this I say I am ready and willing, nay, desirous to take the responsibility, and so is every one who votes with me. We take it because we think this is a useless experiment, and we want to go to something practicable.

threaten me with responsibility for doing this I say I am ready and willing, nay, desirous to take the responsibility, and so is every one who votes with me. We take it because we think this is a useless experiment, and we want to go to something practicable. We on this side of the House on this question have no pride of opinion, no love of orfspring, no mutual "you scratch my back and I'll tickle your elbow" contrivance. We stand directly on the question of practical legislation. We want to pass something that we can pass, not to spend time on something that we can pass, not to spend time on something that we cannot pass. It is on that proposition that we stand in support of this resolution.

Mr. Phuyn, (dem.) of N. Y., having one minute allowed him, said—I simply wish to cail the attention of the House to the fact that before this discussion commenced I requested the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to introduce a brief bill of the character now contemplated, telling him frankly that I had understood on his own side of the House, from his own political friends, that they did not believe that this bill could be gone through with at this session, so that he cannot complain at this time of the movement now made. We have got to look at this thing practically, and to determine whether, in our judgment, the bill can be got through with at this session, otherwise the time that we spend on it is time wasted. If it were not so I should be very glad to join the Committee on Ways and Means in perfecting this bill.

Mr. Pratcs, (rep.) of lowa, having five minutes allowed him, said—Mr. Speaker, having been one of the unfortunate fifty-seven members who voted to postpone this bill last week I feel called upon to give my reasons for that vote, for I fatter myself do not do anything on this floor or off it without having, as I conceive, good reasons for it. I have no fault to find with the Committee of Ways and Means; I have no antagonism with that committee; I think its members have labored industriously, zealous

vote. I never am afraid to do so. I may be wrong in my votes, but to be afraid to go to the country on them is not one of my sins, and therefore it is not worth while to scare me in that manner.

Mr. Schenck tried to make a remark, but Mr. Price refused to yield, and continued:—I think you ought not to try to take up any time. I think that none of the fifty-seven who voted to postpose this bill felt scared at all about the threat of going to the country. What we do, we do not from any opposition to the Committee of Ways and Means, not from any desire that an imperfect bill should be passed, but that we are satisfied that there is no hope of this general revision bill passing during the present session. The question of whiskey and tobacco must therefore be considered. We must do something in reference to the tax on these articles or we must go home condemned by every republican and every democrat between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and it is because of the fact that the men who are opposing this bill and who are advocating the resolution come to the House and say. "Now drop this general bill; take up whiskey and tobacco matters and go through with them, and make something out of the tax on these articles. After that is done if there be time we will take up the balance of the bill and finish it. It is a question of expediency whether we shall do something in reference to whiskey and tobacco or whether we shall do nothing on the subject." That is the ground which they take. They may be mistaken in it; but that is their honest judgment. I do not claim to be perfect; but I think that I have the good of the country as much at heart as the Committee of Ways and Means has. It is a matter of policy and of prudence whether we shall take up this matter of taxing whiskey and tobacco and act upon it. Let me remind the House that we cannot hope to have a general bill passed in less than three months. Whereas if we take up a bill referring merely to whiskey and tobacco, we can have it passed in a week and stop this infamous

YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axiell, Barnes, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Blaine, Blair, Boyer, Buckland, Burr. But-YAS—Messis. Adams, Archer, Aleil, Barkes, Scaling, Beck, Benjamin, Rilaine, Blair, Boyer, Buckland, Burr. Buller, Caly, Dawes, Delano, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eldridge, Eliot, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Giossbrenner, Gollady, Grover, Haisey, Harding, Hawkins, Holman, Hotchkies, Hubburd, Humphrey, Johnson, Julian, Kelsey, Kichen, Knott, Koontz, Ladin, Loughridge, Lynch, Mahory, Marvin, McCarthy, McCornick, Mercur, Moore, Newcomb, Nunn, Pike, Price, Pruyn, Randall, Robinson, Selye, Shanka, Shellabarger, Spalding, Stuart, Slone, Taber, Thomas, Trimble of Ky., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Arnam, Van Trump, Ward, Washburne of Ill., Williams of Ind., Woodward—74.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Ashiey of Nevada, Ashley of Olio, Balley, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beatty, Benton, Boutwell, Cake, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cobburn, Cook, Cornell, Cullom, Eckley, Egication, Ela, Farnaworth, Garfield, Griswold, Higby, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard of W. Va., Ingersoll, Jenks, Judd, Loan, Logan, Maynard, McClurg, Miller of Penn., Morrell, Mullita, Poisiey, Pomeroy, Raum, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofeid, Stevens of N. H., Stokes, Taffe, Taylor, Twitchell, Van Horn of Mo., Washburn of Ind., Weiker, Williams of Penn., Wilson of Ohio—63.

Mr. Schenck offered the following resolution:—

Mr. SCHENCE offered the following resolution:-

Resolved, That after the report of a Tax bill by the Committee of Ways and Means, in pursuance of the order just passed, no other business shall be in order but the consideration of the bill so reported by the swid committee except reports from the Committee on Enrolled Bills. This resolution was adopted under a suspension of

Mr. Schenck said he had been asked how long it Mr. Schenck said he had been asked how long it would be before the Committee of Ways and Means reported Tax bill in accordance with the resolution passed by the House to-day. That, he remarked, would depend on circumstances. If it was required to report only on the tax on spirits and tobacco they would soon make a report, but if the Committee were required to report the various portions of the bill relating to those subjects, and dovetail them together so as to constitute a unity, he could not tell how long it would be before they made a report.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., said the Committee could make such a report as necessity required.

Mr. Schenck replied that he already found a difference of opinion among the Committee of Ways and Means, and he called for the reading of the resolution of instructions. He said the defeat of the bill to-day was attributable to those who had heretofore absented themselves and prevented the keeping of a quorum.

Mr. Prick said he had been here all the time.

absented themselves and prevented the keeping of a quorum.

Mr. PRICE said he had been here all the time.

Mr. SCHENCK said that was true, and therefore the gentleman had no need to purge himself.

Mr. HARDING, (rep.) of Ill., said he had been here six months protesting against the whiskey tax of two dollars. The resolution seemed to be in favor of a reduction of the tax, and he was understood as saying he hoped gentlemen would not lend themselves to perpetuating the influence of the whiskey ring over the country.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., called his colleague to order for words spoken in debate, and demanded that they be read.

order for words spoken in decade, and demanded that they be read.

The Speaker replied that the reporters did not hear what the words were.

Mr. Schenck said he desired to elicit some expression on the part of gentlemen to make the resolution

more definite.

The SPEAKER replied that the rules did not recognize debate after a resolution had been passed.

Mr. Harding said as he had been called to order for the words he had spoken he desired to disclaim any personal offence to his colleague.

The SPRAKER remarked that this was not a question of publisher.

tion of privilege.

INDIAN TREATY.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, enclosing a report from the Secretary of the Interior. He says the treaty recently concluded between the United States and the Great and Little Osage Indians was submitted to the Senate prior to responding to the resolution of the House on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, (rep.) of Kansas, the message was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, with leave to report at any time on the subject of the treaty.

On motion of Mr. Eliot, the River and Harbor bill was made the special order for to-morrow in the House as in Committee of the Whole under the five minutes rule. House as in Committee of the whole under the hye minutes rule.

THE WASHINGTON CITY CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Schenk offered a resolution that the rules be suspended and that the Senate bill relating to contested elections in the city of Washington be taken from the Speaker's table, and after debate for twenty minutes be voted on without any dilatory motion whatever.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas 102, nays 87—and the bill was reported to the House.

The twenty minutes' time allowed for debate was consumed in opposition to the bill by Messrs, Ran-

dall and Boyer, and then the bill was passed-yeas 94, pays 26.

dail and Boyer, and then the bill was passed—yeas 94, mays 26.

Mr. Paine offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate a statement of the number of additional bountes paid under the act of July 28, 1866, by the Paymaster General during each month since January 1, 1888, to claimants from the respective States and Territories. Adopted.

Mr. LOGAN'S PROPOSITION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mr. LOGAN moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas it is obvious that a disloyal element exists in the city of Washington, which is adverse to the authority of the Congress of the United States, and that singe portion of the citizens thereof have determined to set the laws of Congress at defiance and to shield and defend conspirators and assassins, to menace and insuit the representatives of the people assembled to make laws for the government of the nation, and whereas a great portion of the citizens of said city are at the present time in direct violation of law and in defiance of the authority of Congress attempting by revolutionary measures to overthrow the legally constituted authorities thereof by preventing said after the produce riots and thousing are calculated and intended to produce riots and thousing are calculated and intended to produce riots and thousing are calculated and intended to produce riots and thousing are calculated and intended to produce riots and bloodshed and render the city congress to assemble, and whereas it is of the proportance that the consequence that the seat of government shoule be easily accessible by many lines of railway, and should be located in a populous region and a rich and should be located in a populous region and a rich and should be located in a populous region and a rich and should be located in a populous region and a rich and should be located in a populous region and a rich and should be easily accessible by many lines of railway, and should be located in a populous region and a rich

The SPEAKER, interrupting : Debate is not in order.

Mr. Et'delege—I wanted to say that the resolution is a foul slander upon the white citizens of Washington, and I do say it.

Mr. BOYER—It is utterly-without foundation and The SPEAKER again stated that debate was not in

order.

The question was taken on suspending the rules to admit the resolution, and the House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 43, nays 67, as follows:—

pend the rules—yeas 43, nays 67, as follows:—
Yras—Messrs Allison, Ashley of Ohio, Beatty, Benjamin, Butler, Coke, Carke of Ohio, Ciarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Cullom, Donnelly, Ela, Ferris, Ferry, Gravely, Hadding, Higby, Hopkins, Judd, Julian, Keisey, Loan, Logan, McGurg, Meyerur, Moore, Morrell, Mullins, Paine, Pvice, Price, Sawver, Shanke, Taffe, Upson, Van Horn of Mo., Washburne of Ilid, Washburn of Ind, Williams of Pa, Williams of Ind, and Wilson of Ohio-43.

Nays—Mesers Adams, Bailey, Baker, Banks, Barnes, Beaman, Beck, Bingham, Bouwell, Boyer, Burr, Cary, Churchill, Dawes, Deisno, Driggs, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fields, Garfield, Galladay, Griswold, Grover, Hawkins, Bloman-Holchkiss, Hubbard of Saker (Saker), Saker, March, Mayor, Mercin, Mallory, Marcha, March, Peters, Pike, Poisley, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Randail, Robinson, Schenck, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Taber, Tayior, Thomas, Trimble of Ky, Trowbridge, Twitcheil, Van Aernam, Van Trump, Ward and Woodward—87.

THE TAX ON MINERAL OILS.

Mr. Scofjeld asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution authorizing the Committee of Ways and Means to include in the new tax bill the subject of eral oil. essrs. Maynard and Spalding objected.

mineral oil.

Messrs. Maynard and Spalding objected.
Mr. Scofield moved to suspend the rules, but
the House refused to do so.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules so as to
discharge the Committee of the Whole from the bill
appropriating \$150,000 for the Indian Peace Commission, which was agreed to and the bill passed.

FENIAN PRISONERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. ROBINSON, (dem.) of N. Y., by unanimous consent, offered a resolution requesting the President to
take measures to secure the release from imprisonment of Messrs. Warren and Costelloe, convicted
and sentenced in Great Britain for words and
acts spoken and done in the United States, and to
take measures to secure their return to the flag, with
such ceremonies as may be appropriate to the occasion.

casion.
The resolution was adopted.
Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to reconside the vote by which the twenty per cent joint resolution was passed. The motion to reconsider was en-Mr. Ashley, (rep.) of Ohlo, moved to suspend the

Ar. ASBLEY, (rep.) of Only, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering a resolution relating to the assassination of Solomon Dill and other persons in South Carolina.

Pending the vote the House at five o'clock adjourned.

#### NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

Special Notice. nembers for the steamer which leaves Desprosses street at half-past nine A. M. on Thursday, June 18, carry with them the right of admission for ladies who accompany them. H. MORTON, Secretary.

### YACHTING NOTES.

The yacht Sappho has recently been provided with new spars, and is now in full sailing trim. She went down the bay on Suhday on a trial trip and returned vesterday.

The yachts Idler, Dauntless and Henrietta, three of the yachts which are to compete in the approaching races, have been taken to the Screw Docks, where they are now lying awaiting such slight repairs as may be needed to fully equip them for the contest. The idier is already out of water in the dock and is having her bottom rapidly cleaned and painted. The Dauntiess was to be taken up last night, but no repairs will be begun until to-day. She is still floating in the water, as is also the Henrietta.

## BURIAL OF THE ANCIENT.

Last evening the members of the Sophomore class of Columbia College celebrated their usual frolic of the Burial of the Ancient." This consisted merely of the nterment of the bogesen. The book of antiquities is burned and the ashes are placed in a large urn on the ground. During the deposit the class sing songs, such as "Then slowly light the funeral pyre," and a dirge, "The lighting of the pyre by the grand marsha!"—

Now burns his kerpse upon the pyre, Now tell an ancient line. To hell and Pluto, god of ire, Bogesen we resign.

Bogesen we resign.

During the exercises the students carry flaming torches, and then march up the street and serenade. The funeral oration was allotted to T. C. E. Ecclesine. There was an elegy also by George H. Dibbies. The Committee of Arrangements were William Fanning, Jr., Chairman; George L. Peabody, Dennistoun Wood, George S. Scoffeld, Franklin B. Lord and Seth Low; Frank D. Sturgis acted as Secretary. Many spectators were present.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

W. R. Hurst, a prominent dry goods merchant of Baltimore, died in that city on Sunday.

The annual Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters will meet in Baltimore to-day.

Bishop Eastburn, of Boston, has resigned the retorship of Trinity church, in that city, having filed the office nearly twenty-six years. He will here-after devote his whole time to affairs of the diocese. The Northern Railroad freight house and the storchonse of Messrs, Dodge, Davis & Williams, in Enfield, N. H., were burned yesterday morning. The loss consisted mostly of wool and woollen goods and amounts to about \$20,000.

During a severe storm at Grand Haven on Sunday

the house of Alexander Van Zarwick was struck by lightning. Mr. Van Zarwick and a boy named Bal-gooin were instantly killed.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 15-5 P. M.—The following are the closing prices at the stock Exchange to-day:—Consols for money, 94%; consols for account, 94% a 93; Illinois, 100%; United

Stock Exchange to-us, 235; Elishois, 100%; United States bonds, 73% a 73%; Erie shares, 46.

Frankfort Bourse.—Frankfort, June 15—5 P. M.—United States bonds, 73% a 77%.

Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool., June 15—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed irregular. The following are the closing figures:—Midding oplands, 10%d. a 10%d.; midding Orleans, 10%d. a 11d. The sales of the day have footed up 10.000 bales.

Liverpool. Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool., June 15—5 P. M.—The market closed quiet and unchanged. No. 2 red Western wheat declined to 12s. 2d. per cental. Corn, 34s. 3d. per quarter for new mixed Western. Peas, 43s. 6d. per 504 lbs. Flour, 33s. per bbl. for Western canal.

Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., June 15—5 P. M.—The market closed steady. Pork dull. Bacon firmer at 46s. 6d. Cheese firmer at 32s. Lard dull and unchanged. Beef, 110s. per bbl. for extra prime mess.

Lard dull and unchanged. Beef, 110s. per bbl. for extra prime mess.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., June 15—5 P. M.—Petroleum quiet at 1s. 45/d. per gailon for refined and 8d. for spirits. Rosin, 6s. 3d. per cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 44s. per cwt. Turpentine, 28s. per cwt.

London Markets.—London, June 15—5 P. M.—No. 12 Dutch standard sugar on the spot, 26s. 6d. per cwt.; to arrive, 39s. 3d per cwt. Calcuttalinseed, 62s. Petroleum closed quiet at 47 francs per bbl. for standard white.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 13.—The steamship Bremen, from New York, June 4, arrived at this port at balfpast four o'clock this afternoon.

London, June 15.—The steamship Cella, from New York May 39, arrived at this port yesterday, QUERNSTOWN, June 15.—The steamship Etna, from New York arrived at this port yesterday.

BREMEN, June 15.—The steamship Smidt, from New York May 23, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Paraguayan War-Bombardment and Assault of Humaita by the Allies-Desperate Battle and Victory of the Paraguayans.

Lisson, June 15, 1868.
The South American mail steamer has arrived here from Rio Janeiro. She brings the following intelligence from the scene of war on the Parana:-After a heavy bombardment of Humaita the allies

made a combined attack on the rear of that position to gain possession of the forest of the Gran Chaco and thereby cut off the communication of the Paraguayans.

The assault was repulsed after a desperate engagement, and the alies were compelled to relinquish the

attempt.

The seige of Humaitá, however, still continued and the fortress was closely invested by land and water.

#### ENGLAND.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Appointment - Eu-

dorsement of the Press. LONDON, June 15, 1868. Telegrams from New York announcing the nomi nation and confirmation of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson as Minister to England, vice Mr. Adams resigned,

were duly received in this city.

The London News to-day has an editorial article on the subject, stating that the long experience and training and high character of Mr. Johnson are guartraining and high character of Mr. Johnson are guarantees that he will represent the United States as a
whole, and not sectionally.

The London Times closes a lengthy article with the
following words:—"No envoy could be sent here who
would be hailed with more confidence as the honored
spokesman of a great nation. The unanimous ratification of his nomination by the Senate is an unexampled testimonial. His intellect is admirably
trained to discuss the pending or probable issues
with precision, impartiality, dignity of character,
breadth of learning and charm of manner.

## GERMANY.

Naval Reorganization.

BERLIN, June 15, 1848. The North German Parliament has passed the bill authorizing the government to raise a loan the proceeds of which are to be applied to the enlargement and improvement of the federal navy.

Rights of Foreigners and Judicial Reform. LONDON, June 15, 1868.

In the House of Commons this evening the Secre ary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley, said the Egyptian government entertained a pian for the establishment of courts of law to protect the rights of residents in Egypt of foreign birth, and that the Viceroy was desirous of carrying the measure into effect.

#### SERVIA.

The New Reigning Prince.

BELGRADE, June 15, 1868. The nephew of the late Prince Michel has been declared his successor under the title of Prince Milan IV.

#### CANADA.

The Fenian Scare-Extensive Preparations for the Defence-The Volunteers in a High State of Efficiency.
TORONTO, June 15, 1868.

The two branches of the defensive force of regulars and volunteers have been actively preparing themselves for an emergency in consequence of Fenian

selves for an emergency in consequence of Fenian rumors. The volunteers have never been so perfectly organized as at present. Of three brigades in the West, formed joinity of regulars and volunteers, one in Toronto will be commanded by Colonel Radeliff, commandant of the garrison, and will consist of an entire regiment of the line, with a detachment of cavairy, volunteer and regular artiliery and several regiments of volunteer infantry.

In Hamilton the force will be placed under command of Colonel Jenyins, C. B. In London Colonel Anderson, C. B., will command the reserves. A large quota of volunteers will be drafted in the cities named as service battailons, to take the field when required, while other forces will garrison Collingwood and exposed points. Complete provision has been made for any sudden attempt to cut telegraphs or destroy bridges, and full instructions forwarded to volunteer field officers how to act in case of emergency. A large quantity of ammunition, camp material and other requisites has been sent to different points, and orders have been issued for the rural battailons of volunteers to assemble forthwith at the headquarters of their stations for a week's drill. City battailons are only required to drill one or two afternoons in each week.

## The Late Murder at Delaware.

DELAWARE, Canada, June 15, 1868. verdict of wilful murder against Thomas Jones and his daughter Elizabeth. A son of his, ten years of age, saw them strike the fatal blow; another son, seventeen years oid, acknowledged that his father told him he committed the deed and buried the body under the log. This, along with other evidence, made a very clear case against the prisoner.

## VIRGINIA.

Conviction of a Revenue Collector and Other in Richmond-Judge Chase Pronounces Heavy Sentence Upon Them.

RICHMOND, June 15, 1868.

The case of John H. Anderson, collector of the ourth district, and others, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government, was concluded before Chief Justice Chase to-day. After argument the Chief Justice delivered

lengthy charge, saying that the parties were set forth as engaging together for the purpose of arforth as engaging together for the purpose of arranging a plan by which dealers should be permitted to ship whiskey without paying the tax. It was a matter of the smallest importance what were the rates of payment for this so-called privilege of defrauding the government. That was, in the first instance, \$500 per month, making \$4,000 per year. It was afterwards raised to \$22,000 per year by the Collector and subsequently to \$20,000 per year. The amount thus raised was not to be considered by the jury. It was important that the revenues of the government shall be faithfully collected, and no less important that no citizen, accused of misdemeanor, should be convicted except upon sufficient evidence.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who found a verdict of guilty against John H. Anderson, Collector; Robert W. Elsom, Inspector; Alfred J. Gouldman, Assistant Inspector, and J. H. Ratterson, Assistant Inspector, and J. H. Ratterson and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary; Goldman, \$2,000 and two years in the Penitentiary; Goldman, \$2,000 and one years in the Penitentiary; Goldman, \$2,000 and one years in the Penitentiary. The parties were carried to Libby Prison, where they will remain until it is determined what penitentiary they shall be confined in.

Anderson is a nephew of John Minor Bolts. Anderson and Goldman were both formerly officers in the Virginia Penitentiary. ranging a plan by which dealers should

## CALIFORNIA.

The Yosemite Grant-Arrival of Chinese at San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, June 15, 1868,

The fact has just transpired that the act of the last Legislature alienating the Yosemite grant, which was passed over Governor Haight's veto, was not certified to by the Secretary of State as legally re-ceived and is not a law. The ship Cowper, from Hong Kong, brings four hundred Chinese. nundred Chinese.

The democratic county primary elections are called here for the 25th inst.

## PENNSYL VANIA.

Riot Between Philadelphia Firemen. PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1868. As a procession of firemen were escorting the

Friendship Fire Company, of Harrisburg, this afternoon, a difficulty occurred between the members of noon, a difficulty occurred between the members of the Moyamensing and Washington Hose Companies. It appears that the members of the latter company were sainting the firemen by ringing the belis as the procession was passing; but when the Moyamensing Hose passed they ceased ringing. This was deemed an insult by the members of the last named company, and they assalled the house and members of the Washington Hose with bricks. They also attacked the carriage and damaged it considerably. A number of firemen were injured by missiles. The Chief Engineer has put both companies out of service until an investigation takes place.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Legislature to be Convened To-Day. RALEIGH, June 15, 1868. W. W. Holden, Governor eject of North Carolina, issues his proclamation to-morrow convening the General Assembly on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next. The officers will be installed, it is understood, as soon as their disabilities have been removed, except such as are already quantied, who, it is presumed, will comply with the law of Congress just passed.

#### LOUISIANA.

General Buchanan and the New Orleans Gas Company-The State Officials not Inaugu-

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, 1868. General Buchanan has relieved the New Orleans Gas Company from the action of General Banks' order of March 15, 1864, requiring the said company to transfer to the Quartermaster's Department all stock standing on the books in the name of persons in the civil or military service of the rebel government, or who had not compiled with the act of Congress of July 17, 1862, or the President's proclamation of December 8, 1862. All such stock, together with the unpaid dividends acrued since January, 1865, is released from the restrictions of said order.

No attempt at the inauguration of State officials was made to-day, as called for by Registrar Packard's two proclamations, though they were in consultation this morning. A considerable crowd of negroes were in attendance at Mechanics' Institute in expectation of the event. order of March 15, 1864, requiring the said company

#### NEW YORK.

Political Movements in the Interests of Canal

Men.

BUFFALO, June 15, 1868.

At a preliminary meeting of canal men here today, a circular was adopted and published in the evening papers, addressed to all parts of the State, calling upon canal men to organize in State Convenvention and nominate a canal State ticket. They say the only sure mode of bringing about a reform in canal management is in the ballot.

The Havana Sugar and Provision Markets. The sugar market is very dull and without sales Prices are nominal at 7% a 7% reals per arrobe for No. 12 Dutch standard. Flour, \$12 per bbl. Lard, 18c. per bb, in therees. Potatoes, \$5 per bbl. Freights declining. Bacon 18c. per lb.

#### NARRAGANSET PARK RACES.

The June Meeting to Commence To-Day-List of Entries.

PROVIDENCE, R. f., June 15, 1868. The June meeting of the Narraganset Park Association, at Canston, R. I., will commence to-morrow and continue for three days. The track is in excellent condition, and if the weather continue fine a very large attendance and excellent racing are expected. The following is a list of the entries:-

No. 1—A purse of \$500.—For all horses that have never trotted better than 2:40; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. \$350 to first and \$150 to second. H. Rogers; North Bridgewater, Mass., names bik. m. Henrietta.

W. D. Peabody, Providence, R. I., names br. m. Lady Rogers. Rogers. Geo. G. Thayer, Cranston, R. I., names b. m. Lilly Drowne.
M. Roden, Long Island, N. Y., names b. g. Myron Perry. W. D. Peabody, Providence, R. I., names b. g. Lightfoot.
J. J. Bowen, Boston, Mass., names ch. m. Madawauski Maid. John Murphy, Long Island, N. Y., names b. m. (no name.) L. L. Dorsey, Louisville, Ky., names ch. m. Rosa L. L. Dorsey, Louisville, Ky., names ch. m. Rosa Golddust. No. 2—A purse of \$2,000.—For all trotting stallions; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; \$1,500 to first and \$500 to second. Geo. G. Thayer, Cranston, R. I. names br. s. Rhode Island.

Elias Halstead, New York, N. Y., names br. s. Geo. . Patchen. Budd Doble, Long Island, N. Y., names br. s. Membrino Prince. W. S. Simmons, New York, N. Y., names b. s. Geo. Wilkes.
Daniel Mace, New York, N. Y., names b. s. Com.
Vanderbilt.
M. Roden, Long Island, N. Y., names g. s. Confi-

wednesday, June 17.

No 1—A purse of \$750.—For all horses that have never trotted better than 2:36; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; \$500 to first, and \$250 to second.

W. D. Peabody, Providence, R. I., names br. m. Lady Rogers. Geo. G. Thayer, Cranston, R. I., names b. m. Lilly Prowne.
Nat. Perkins, Brighton, Mass., names g. m. Nellie
Locke.
Lon Morris, Boston, Mass., names br. g. Detective.
Alexander Patterson, New York, N. Y., names b. g. Keystone. J. J. Bowen, Boston, Mass., names ch. m. Mada-vauski Maid. Maid. den, Long Island, N. Y., names b. g. Myron Perry.

Rent. Mace, New York, N. Y., names ch. g. James Henj. Mace, New 1918, 000.—For all horses that have never trotted better than 2:28; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; \$750 to first and \$250 to second.

John Lovett, New York, N. Y., names b. m. Americal Child

can Girl.
Robert Champlin, Boston, Mass., names bk'sn. g. Robert Champiin, Boston, Mass., names of Sh. g. General McClelian.
Richardson & Lewis, Oswego, N. Y., name b. m. Crazy Jane.
Hiram W. Howe, Long Island, N. Y., names b. m. Daisy Burñes.
D. H. Blanchard, Boston, Mass., names ch. g. Li-

D. H. Blanchard, Boston, Mass., names ch. g. License.

Owner names g. m. Dutch Girl.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

No. 1—A Purse of \$750.—For pairs that have been
criven together and owned by the same person for
three months or more; mile heats, best three in five;
\$500 to first and \$250 to second.

Geo. G. Thayer, Cranston, R. L., names b. m. Belle
Brandon and mate.

Lon Morris, Boston, Mass., names br. g. Boston and Detective.

H. A. Hall, Boston, Mass., names g. g. Gipsy Boy and mate.

M. Roden, Long Island, N. Y., names g. s. Confi-

M. Roden, Long Island, N. Y., names g. s. Confidence and mate.

Wm. B. Smith, Hartford, Conn., names br. g. Geo.
Washington and mate.

L. L. Dorsey, Louisville, Ky., names ch. m. Rosa
Golddust and mate.

No. 2—A purse of \$1,500.—For all horses; mile
heats, best three in five, in harness; \$1,000 to first and
\$500 to second.

Geo. G. Thayer, Cranston, R. I., names br. s. Rhode

Bland.
Budd Doble, Long Island, N. Y., names b. m. Lucy.
Samuel McLaughlin, New York, names b. g. Mountain Boy.
Daniel Pfifer, Long Island, N. Y., names b. m. Lady Thorn.
L. L. Dorsey, Louisville, Ky., names Rolla Gold-dust.

## QUARANTINE REGULATIONS OF DENMARK.

Collector Smythe has received a copy of the following letter from the United States Consul at Elsinore in relation to the quarantine regulations of Denmark:
CONSULATE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
ELSINORE, May 18, 1868.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State,

Hon. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington:—
Sir—I have the honor to inform you that a law has just been published here regulating the landing of Asiatic choiera patients from vessels. It provides:—
1. That vessels arriving from ports infected with Asiatic choiera are prohibited to land any persons (passengers or crew) until the vessel has been visited by the physician of the port. This is also the case with vessels arriving from other places, if on the voyage they have had choiera patients or dead bodies of such on board.
2. Vessels arriving in the roads and before entering harbor have to hoist the quarantine dag, or, in default thereof, a white dag on the maintop.
3. If on the examination of the physician it is found that the vessel has, or on the voyage has had, suspected cases of sickness (sick or dead) on board, or that there may be lear of introducing the contagion, the Quarantine Commissioners or health police are authorized to adopt precautionary measures with regard to the sick or dead, and their bringing away from the vessel, and also to have the vessel cleaned, before any of the persons on board are permitted to land.

4. In Copenhagen and the seaports steps are to be

before any of the persons on board are permitted to land.

4. In Copenhagen and the seaports steps are to be taken to provide proper places where cholera patients can be received.

5. The physician's fee for examining a vessel, as provided in section one, is for a vessel of sixty tons, two rix dollars; one hundred tons, three rix dollars; vessels over one thousand tons, five rix dollars. The rece of the physician, and his transportation to and from the vessel, and the expense of landing and the nursing of the patients, as also the expense of cleaning the vessel, to be borne by the same. Security is to be given by the vessel for the payment of all expenses before any persons are permitted to be landed.

6. Transgressions of the regulations in sections

corporates of the regulations in sections one and two, or such orders as the quarantine Commissioners or health police may issue, in accordance with section three, are punished by a fine of one hundred rix dollars.

Section seven authorizes the Minister of Justice to enforce this law against other dangerous contagious diseases than that mentioned in section one.

I have the honor to be. &c., United States Consul.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

He Will Accept the Democratic Nomination and Carry Out Democratic Principles-Conservative Republicans Coming to His Sup-

RICHMOND Va. June 15, 1868. A report has been current here for a day or two that Chief Justice Chase would in a letter positively decline a nomination by the democratic party prior to the Convention of the Fourth of July in New York. I am authorized to state that such is not the case. If the democracy shall adopt a platform in accordance with the well known principles of Mr. Chase he will serve, with the purpose of proclaiming general amnesty, restoring peace, abolishing military rule and establishing the finances of the country on a firm basis.

Mr. Chase is now in receipt of communications from the leading republicans of the East, West and North, assuring him that if he receives the democratio nomination on a platform embodying universal suffrage, they will heartily co-operate in his election. So numerous have these been that there is every evidence of the widest disaffection towards the weak and puerile platform adopted at Chicago by the radi-

The people here having no voice now are determined to support the New York nominee at any and

Chief Justice Chase, in company with General Henry A. Wise, visited the African church yesterday during divine service.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT TO MISS JENNY LANDSMAN.-Irving Hall was a little more than half filled last evening with was a little more than hair fined last evening with the personal friends and admirers of Miss Jenny Landsman, who made up in enthusiasm what was lacking in numbers. The affair was announced on the bills as a "grand complimentary" to Miss Landsman previous to her departure for Europe; but from some cause or another it came well nigh proving a complete "fizzle." The programme informed the public, in large type, that "favorite artists" had with the public, in large type, that "favorite artists" had evening's enjoyment was consequently anticipated. One of these "favorite artists" failed to put in an appearance, and another, after condescending to "favor" the andience with a sample of his vocal abilities, refused, at the very last moment, to sing a ductio from "La Favorita" with Miss Landsman, which was to have formed the grand finale to the evening sentertainment. As it was, however, those present were favored with some excellent singing by Miss Landsman, who, after repeated encores, departed from the regular order laid down in the programme and sang with good effect the ever popular ballad of "Coming Through the Rye," which elicited the heartless appliance. After-walting a reasonable time for the promised ductto, some impatience began to manifest itself among the audience, and Miss Landsman was obliged to come forward and offer her apologies for being thus left in the lurch at the very last minute, which apologies the good natured audience received graciously and then took their departure from the hall.

GRAND IRISH ENTERTAINMENT.—Our fellow-citizens the personal friends and admirers of Miss Jenny

GRAND IRISH ENTERTAINMENT. -Our fellow-citizens of Milesian birth and sympathies are expected to or ally to-night in immense force at an entertainment given by Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa in Cooper Institute, where the eloquence of James T. Brady, dramatic readings from the Irish and American poets by Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa and Professor Frobisher, choice music of a patriotic character and songs by several professional concert singers will be the order of the evening. The lady for whose benefit the entertainment has been organized is described to us as very young, beautiful and talented, a volume of her poems, recently published simultaneously in this city and Ireland, having been received by competent critics with great favor and giving high promise for the fruits and in the second of the research of the great favor and giving high promise for having loved his country too well, and told more truth than poetry as to the practical result of England's domination over the "green isle of the sea." His young and heroic wife takes this means of collecting funds in order to retain counsel and appeal his case to the higher Courts of England, where, it is her hope, that the lawless decisions and sentence of Judge Keogh and his associates may be reversed. It is a noble object, and we have every reason to believe that the entertainment will be a success in every way. rally to-night in immense force at an entertainment

## AQUATIC. .

A match has been arranged between Swann, the well known amateur oarsman of the champion Atawell known amateur oarsman of the champion Ata-lanta Boat Club, and White, of the Gulick Club, for a single scull race of three miles, to take place about the middle of July, on the course of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, Elysian Fields. The contest will be for a prize worth \$200, the men pull-ing in seventeen feet working boats. Articles will be signed in a day or two. Ferron, of the Vesper Boat Club, will also shortly measure skill with White, of the Gulicks, in a three mile race, over the Yonkers course, for a cup worth \$100.

Why is the Complexion of a Lady who Usea Phalon's "PAPHIAN LOTION" like an eloquent speech? Be-cause it is clear, brilliant and bewitching. Sold by all druggists. A.-Ward's Cloth Lined Paper Collars and Cuffs, Broadway and Union square; also wholesale an retail at 387 Broadway.

A.—Phalon's "Paphian Lotion" Removes PRECKLES, PIMPLES, TAN, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIP ELAS, &c. ELAS, &c.

A.—Phalon's "Paphian Soap" Possesses the same properties as the "Paphian Lotion." 25 cents a cake. It will not chap the skin; it is invaluable for the TOILET, BATH and NÜRSERY.

A.—Jeffers Öffers Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. JEF-FERS, 1,126 and 1,128 Broadway, opposite St. James, Hoffman and Fifth Avenue Hotels. A.—"Only Dyspepsia," Doctor!" Said a Patient to Abernethy. "What would you have!" said the great surgeon, "the pissage" Industrian is the source of countiess mortal disease. Check early with TARKANT'S EFFER-VESCENT APRIENT, and escape at once its present per page and the probable consequences, if neglected. Soid by all

A .- For a Stylish and Becoming Hat Patronize BURKE, of 128 Fulton street. His terms are decided! All Persons Desiring to Occupy Their Own house and who cannot afford to buy city properly should attend the great sale of 500 Lots at Dunellen, N. J., near Flatneld, on Wednesday.

Ask for Miller's Hair Dye, Best and Cheap-est; will not stain the skin. Sold by druggists. Depot 56 Day street.

A .- Hazard & Caswell's Pure

COD LIVER OIL.

Best in the world.

Manufactured on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD

& CO., under Fifth Avenue Hotel. Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect Dye; barmiess, reliable, instanta-

Cristadoro's Hair Dye. The Best Rver manufactured. Wholesale and retall; also applied at No. 6

Caution Against Purchasing "Florence" and Empire" Sawing Machines.—The public are hereby notified that the sawing machines soid by the "Florence Sawing Machine Company," of 508 Broadway, New York, and called "Florence Machines," and by the "Empire Sawing Machine Company," of 508 Broadway, New York, and called "Empire Machines," are an infringement upon numerous inters patent owned by the undersigned; and said companies have been acting without our authority or license since September 19, 1967, and in violation of our rights: buying, selling, or using any of said "Florence" or "Empire" machines unless procured from said "Florence sewing Machine Company" or cure from said "Florence sewing Machine Company" or "Empire Sawing Machine Company" or "Empire Sawing Machine Company" or the infringement. soft, as they will be personally as the "Empire Company" has suit for an injunction against the "Empire Company" has suit for an injunction against will be instituted at once against seen commenced, and suits will be instituted at once against seen commenced. Company" and all their agents, to prevent een commenced, and suits will be instituted at once agains be "Florence Company" and all their agents, to preven orther imposition upon the public. WHEELER & WILSON'S MANUFING COMPANY, GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Campaign Medals and Badges, Manufac-Fine Gold Hunting Case Watches, American and English Levers, \$100 each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 15 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

Hill-The Inimitable's Hair Cutting Studio, 66 Proadway. Shaving. &c. Hair dye 50c., best in use. Sold

The Reason Why.—Our Readers Will Remember the circumstance of the arrest of a woman who was taken into custody last week on a charge of waring male attire. The reason given for her assumption of the garments of the other set caused her immediate release. She had outly donned pantaloons that she might wear one of KNOX'S spring style Hats, to be had at No. 214 Broadway.

The Famous Corner-97 Nassau Street, Watches and Jewelry, of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broad way, one door below Canal street.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair.—Reas quality Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BAICHE-LOR'S, 16 Bond street.

SOO Lots Will be Sold at Auction.—Dunclies, N. J., ts on Central Raliroad of New Jersey, a rapidly growing place. Time from New York one hour and twenty minutes. See advertisement under Amelion asies.